

DESCRIPTION

SUBSTANCE ADSORPTION DETECTION METHOD AND SENSOR

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to a substance adsorption detection method and a sensor which use a piezoelectric element.

BACKGROUND ART

Known as a conventional adsorption sensor is a sensor capable of detecting a trace of NO₂ gas by utilizing a reduction in the oscillation frequency of a crystal oscillator in accordance with the NO₂ gas adsorbed on a gas sensitive film as disclosed in Patent Literature 1.

As disclosed in Patent Literature 2, there is known a method of detecting adsorption of a substance by utilizing absorption of an evanescent field, generated by waveguiding light to a waveguide path, by an adsorption substance, and attenuation of the waveguided light.

As disclosed in Patent Literature 3, there is also known a method of depositing a metallic thin film on a waveguide path, utilizing attenuation of waveguided light when a surface plasmon is excited on the metallic thin film by the waveguided light, utilizing a change in the excitation condition of the surface plasmon with adsorption of a substance to be measured, and measuring outgoing

light, thereby detecting adsorption of the substance.

Patent Literature 1: Unexamined Japanese Patent Publication No.
H7-43285

Patent Literature 2: Unexamined Japanese Patent Publication No.
H9-61346

Patent Literature 3: Unexamined Japanese Patent Publication No.
2001-108612

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED BY THE INVENTION

While the conventional sensor disclosed in Patent Literature 1 makes it possible to detect a trace of a gas adsorbed on a gas sensitive thin film by utilizing the characteristic of a crystal oscillator, so-called QCM (Quartz Crystal Microbalance), it fails to directly detect the optical characteristics of the substance to be detected and the sensitive thin film after adsorption.

The conventional sensors disclosed in Patent Literatures 2 and 3 have a problem such that the sensors fail to directly detect how much mass of a substance to be detected is adsorbed on an element, and causes a change in outgoing light.

In view of the foregoing problems, it is an object of the present invention to provide a substance adsorption detection method and a sensor which use a piezoelectric element, and ensure simultaneous and accurate detection of the amount of a change in the adsorbed mass of a detection target substance and the amount of a change in an optical characteristic originating therefrom.

MEANS FOR SOLVING THE PROBLEMS

A substance adsorption detection method according to the first aspect of the invention comprises:

providing an optical waveguide layer which has a clad and a core, said core being made of a higher refractive index medium than said clad, both stacked on a crystal oscillator; and

measuring an oscillation characteristic of the crystal oscillator, and light waveguided with the optical waveguide layer serving as an optical waveguide path.

A substance adsorption detection method according to the second aspect of the invention comprises:

constituting a crystal oscillator from a crystal, an electrode formed on one side of said crystal, and an optical waveguide electrode formed on an other side of the crystal and made of a transparent electrically conductive material having a higher refractive index than a refractive index of the crystal; and

measuring an oscillation characteristic of the crystal oscillator, and light waveguided with the optical waveguide electrode serving as an optical waveguide path.

A substance adsorption detection method according to the third aspect of the invention comprises:

constituting a crystal oscillator with a crystal and an electrode formed on either side of the crystal; and

measuring an oscillation characteristic of the crystal oscillator, and light waveguided with an interior of the crystal

oscillator serving as an optical waveguide path.

The substance adsorption detection method is characterized in that a metallic film is formed on the optical waveguide path.

A substance adsorption detection method according to the fourth aspect of the invention comprises:

measuring a propagation characteristic of a surface acoustic wave in a surface acoustic wave element, and light waveguided through an optical waveguide path provided in or on the surface acoustic wave element.

A substance adsorption detection method according to the fifth aspect of the invention comprises:

forming a metallic colloid layer on a crystal oscillator or a surface acoustic wave element;

measuring an adsorbed mass with the crystal oscillator or the surface acoustic wave element; and

measuring an optical characteristic of the metallic colloid layer.

The substance adsorption detection method is characterized in that a sensitive material layer whose optical characteristic is changed by substance adsorption is provided.

A sensor according to the sixth aspect of the invention is provided with an optical waveguide layer in which a clad made of a relatively low refractive index medium and a core made of a relatively high refractive index are stacked on a crystal oscillator, and which serves as an optical waveguide path for waveguiding light.

A sensor according to the seventh aspect of the invention has

a crystal oscillator that comprises:

a crystal;

an electrode formed on one side of the crystal; and

an optical waveguide electrode which is formed on an other side of the crystal, made of a transparent electrically conductive material having a higher refractive index than a refractive index of the crystal, and serves as an optical waveguide path for waveguiding light.

A sensor according to the eighth aspect of the invention constitutes a crystal oscillator with a crystal and an electrode formed on either side of the crystal, and measures an oscillation characteristic of the crystal oscillator, and light waveguided with an interior of the crystal oscillator serving as an optical waveguide path.

The sensor of the invention is characterized in that a metallic film is formed on the optical waveguide path.

A sensor according to the ninth aspect of the invention measures a propagation characteristic of a surface acoustic wave in a surface acoustic wave element, and light waveguided through an interior of the surface acoustic wave element.

A sensor according to the tenth aspect of the invention comprises:

a crystal oscillator or a surface acoustic wave element; and

a metallic colloid layer formed on the crystal oscillator or the surface acoustic wave element.

The sensor of the invention is provided with a sensitive material layer whose optical characteristic is changed by substance

adsorption.

THE EFFECT OF THE INVENTION

The substance adsorption detection method and the sensor of the invention facilitate detection and identification of a substance to be detected by utilizing a change in outgoing light originating from a change in propagation loss and a change in the oscillation characteristic of the crystal oscillator, both caused by adsorption of the detection target substance on the surface of the core of the optical waveguide path. For example, in a case where substances other than the detection target substance are adsorbed at the same time, adsorption of different media which are impossible to identify merely with the oscillation characteristic of the crystal oscillator of the sensor can be detected by simultaneous measurement of refractive indices because of changes in optical characteristics.

The crystal and the electrode can respectively function as a clad and a core by using, as the electrode, the transparent conductive material whose refractive index is sufficiently larger than that of the crystal. Further, the crystal can function as a core.

As the metallic thin film is provided on the core, surface plasmons on the metallic thin film can be resonantly excited by an evanescent wave generated in the vicinity of the core by waveguided light. As the surface plasmon is excited, the waveguided light is attenuated, and the excitation condition is sensitively changed by adsorption of a substance. This makes it possible to observe the

oscillation characteristic of the crystal oscillator while measuring the optical characteristic with a higher sensitivity by measuring outgoing light. Further, with deposition of a sensitive material whose optical characteristic is changed by adsorption of the substance on the surface of the metallic thin film, a trace of the substance can be detected more accurately.

Further, the provision of the optical waveguide in or on the surface elastic wave element makes it possible to observe light propagated through the waveguide path while measuring the propagation characteristic of a surface elastic wave. This makes it possible to detect adsorption of a substance.

Further, it is possible to measure a change in transmitted light or scattered light originating from adsorption of a substance by utilizing the characteristic of a metallic colloid which generates a local plasmon (LP) when irradiated with light.

As the sensitive material whose optical characteristic changes due to adsorption of a substance to be detected, thereby changing the propagation loss significantly, is deposited on the top layer, a trace of a substance can be detected accurately.

The substance adsorption detection method and the sensor of the invention can detect the adsorbed mass of a substance by the piezoelectric element (crystal oscillator or surface elastic wave element) having an optical waveguide path, and observe the optical characteristics of the adsorbed substance and the detection thin film after adsorption of the substance from a change in outgoing light caused by adsorption of the substance.

The foregoing method can accurately detect the amount of a

change in adsorbed mass and the amount of a change in optical characteristic in comparison with a case where measurement is performed with a piezoelectric element and an element for measuring the optical characteristic prepared separately. Particularly, in a case where light irradiation causes decomposition of an adsorbed substance, or accelerates adsorption or desorption, separate preparation of the elements causes a large error, but integrating them makes it possible to measure such a photodecomposition and a light-oriented adsorption phenomenon in detail.

It is possible to identify substances having different masses which give the same change in optical physical property per, for example, the number of adsorption molecules by observing relationships between adsorbed masses and optical characteristics of some substances to be detected.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view illustrating the structure of a sensor according to a first embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 2 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view illustrating the structure of a sensor according to a second embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 3 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view illustrating the structure of a sensor according to a third embodiment of the invention; and

FIG. 4 is a perspective view illustrating the structure of a

sensor according to a fourth embodiment of the invention.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

Each of preferred embodiments of a substance adsorption detection method and a sensor using the method according to the invention will be explained with reference to the accompanying drawings. In the embodiments, the same structural parts will be denoted by the same reference symbols to omit the redundant explanation of the common parts as much as possible.

According to the invention, a crystal oscillator having an optical waveguide path is constituted, and the oscillation characteristic of the crystal oscillator and light emitted from the waveguide path are simultaneously and alternately observed.

First Embodiment

FIG. 1 illustrates the arrangement example of the sensor according to the invention, and the sensor comprises a crystal oscillator 10 which has a crystal 1 and a pair of electrodes 2, 3 for crystal oscillation, an optical waveguide layer 12 which has a clad 4 made of a relatively low refractive index medium on the crystal oscillation electrode 3, and a core 5 made of a relatively high refractive index medium disposed on the clad 4, a gas adsorption member 11 which has a thin film 7 for detecting an adsorption substance and is disposed on the optical waveguide layer 12, an incoming light prism 8 which is light inputting means for allowing light to enter the core 5, and an outgoing light prism 9 which is light emitting means for acquiring light from the core 5. In the

sensor element, the adsorbed-substance detecting thin film 7 is formed of an organic functional substance like porphyrin, and any material which adsorbs a substance to be detected, and changes its optical characteristic (complex dielectric constant) with adsorption may be used for the thin film 7, which may be omitted.

The clad 4 of the low refractive index medium enables light waveguiding at the core 5. The core 5 is made of a medium which has a higher refractive index than that of the surroundings where the clad 4 and the element are revealed. The clad 4 and the core 5 may be made of any material which enables light waveguiding. As light enters the core 5, the light is waveguided while being reflected totally. At this time, a change in outgoing light from the core 5 originating from adsorption of the detection target substance is observed. The crystal oscillator 10 can detect the amount of adsorption of the adsorbed substance.

Next, the action of the invention will be explained.

The sensor element is exposed to the detection target substance during which a change in the oscillation frequency of the crystal oscillator 10 is observed. At the same time, light is input to the core 5 through the incoming light prism 8 from a light source (not illustrated), and waveguided. A light incident angle is set to an angle within a range where light is reflected totally and waveguided in the core 5. As light is waveguided in the core 5, an evanescent field is generated in the vicinity of the surface of the core on the exterior thereof (this distance is determined based on the dielectric constant of an interfacial medium and the incident angle). If a light absorptive substance is present in the area where

the evanescent field is generated, the evanescent field is absorbed, so that the light which is waveguided through the core 5 is attenuated. The adsorbed-substance detecting thin film 7 is present within an area where an evanescent wave penetrates. As the light absorption characteristic of the adsorbed-substance detecting thin film 7 which has adsorbed the detection target substance is changed from the light absorption characteristic before adsorption, absorption of the evanescent wave by the adsorbed-substance detecting thin film 7 changes, so that the state of attenuation of light emitted from the core 5 through the outgoing light prism 9 changes. Outgoing light is measured by a light detector (not illustrated). If the detection target substance itself is light absorptive, the adsorbed-substance detecting thin film 7 need not be light absorptive. If the refractive index of the adsorbed-substance detecting thin film 7 becomes larger than that of the core 5, the light leaks from the core 5, but by utilizing this phenomenon, a substance that changes its refractive index through adsorption of the detection target substance and can change the outgoing light by the optical confinement and changing the propagation loss in the core 5, may be used as the adsorbed-substance detecting thin film 7. It is to be noted that incoming light is white light or monochromatic light absorbed by the adsorbed-substance detecting thin film 7 or the detection target substance and including a wavelength which causes the propagation loss to be changed by adsorption of the detection target substance, thereby changing the outgoing light intensity. As the detection target substance is adsorbed on the surface of the element, thus the

surface of the adsorbed-substance detecting thin film 7, the spectrum or the intensity of light emitted from the core 5 changes because of the foregoing reason. At this time, the mass of the sensor element increases by what corresponds to the amount of adsorption of the detection target substance. Because the crystal oscillator 10 has a characteristic (QCM) of changing the unique oscillation frequency in accordance with the mass of the deposit adhered to the surface of the crystal oscillator 10, the frequency decreases as the amount of adsorption of a gas to be detected increases. That is, the frequency characteristic of the crystal oscillator 10 changes substantially in proportion to the mass of the adsorbed detection target gas. Because the outgoing light characteristic and the frequency characteristic indicate unique values in accordance with the adsorbed amount and the kind of the detection target substance, the detection target substance is detected and identified by comparing the relationship between changes in adsorbed mass and changes in light transmittance characteristics of some detection target substances observed beforehand. In this manner, it is possible to detect and identify the detection target substance based on the adsorbed amount of the detection target substance, i.e., the amount of a change in outgoing light corresponding to the frequency change of the crystal oscillator 10.

As explained above, the substance adsorption detection method of the embodiment provides the optical waveguide layer 11 comprising the clad 4 made of a relatively low refractive index medium and the core 5 made of a relatively high refractive index

medium stacked on the crystal oscillator 10, and measures the oscillation characteristic of the crystal oscillator 10 and light waveguided with the optical waveguide layer serving as the optical waveguide path.

The sensor of the embodiment is structured in such a manner as to stack the clad 4 made of a relatively low reflective index medium and the core 5 made of a relatively high reflective index medium on the crystal oscillator, and is provided with the optical waveguide layer 11 to be an optical waveguide path where light is waveguided.

The aforementioned structure facilitates detection and identification of a detection target substance by utilizing a change in outgoing light and a change in the oscillation frequency of the crystal oscillator 10, both originating from a change in the propagation loss as the detection target substance is adsorbed on the surface of the core 5 of the optical waveguide layer 11. For example, in a case where a medium other than the detection target substance is adsorbed together with the detection target substance, it is impossible to identify them only with the oscillation characteristic of the crystal oscillator 10 of the sensor, while it is possible to detect that the different medium is adsorbed by simultaneously performing refractive index measurement based on a change in the optical characteristic.

Further, as the sensitive material whose optical characteristic is changed by adsorption of the detection target substance, thereby changing the propagation loss significantly, is deposited on the surface of the core 5 located in the uppermost layer of the sensor, a

trace of a substance on the surface of the core 5 can be detected.

It is possible to detect the adsorbed amount of the substance by the oscillation frequency characteristic of the crystal oscillator 10, and it is possible to observe the optical characteristics of the adsorbed substance or the thin film 7 for detection after adsorption of the substance, from the change in the outgoing light caused by the adsorption of the substance by a single element.

In comparison with a case where observation is performed with the crystal oscillator 10 and an element for measuring the optical characteristic separately prepared, the foregoing method can accurately detect the amount of a change in adsorbed mass and the amount of a change in optical characteristic. Particularly, in a case where light irradiation causes decomposition of an adsorbed substance, or accelerates adsorption or desorption, if the QCM and the optical waveguide path are prepared separately from each other, this causes a large error, but integrating them makes it possible to measure such a photodecomposition and a light-oriented adsorption phenomenon in detail.

It is possible to identify substances having different masses which give the same change in optical physical property per, for example, the number of adsorption molecules by observing the relationships between adsorbed masses and optical characteristics of some substances to be detected beforehand.

Another structure of the sensor of the embodiment is characterized by having the crystal oscillator 10 that comprises the crystal 1, the electrode 2 formed on one side of the crystal 1, and the electrode 3 as an optical waveguide electrode which is formed on the

other side of the crystal 1, made of a transparent conductive material having a higher refractive index than that of the crystal 1, and serves as an optical waveguide path where light is waveguided.

According to the structure, the use of the transparent conductive material having a sufficiently larger refractive index than that of the crystal 1 as the electrode 3, and permission of light to enter the electrode 3 makes it possible to allow the crystal 1 and the electrode 3 to function as a clad and a core respectively.

A further structure of the sensor of the embodiment is characterized by allowing the crystal 1, or the crystal 1, the electrode 2, and the electrode 3 to work as an optical waveguide path in the crystal oscillator 10 comprising the crystal 1, and the electrodes 2, 3 formed on the respective sides of the crystal 1.

According to the structure, as light enters the crystal 1, the crystal 1 can function as a core when the electrode 2 and the electrode 3 are made of metallic thin films, or when the electrode 2 and the electrode 3 are made of transparent media and the refractive index of the crystal 1 is larger than those of the electrode 2 and the electrode 3, and a portion extending from the electrode 2 through the crystal 1 to the electrode 3 can function as a core when the electrode 2 and the electrode 3 are made of transparent media and the refractive index of the crystal 1 is smaller than those of the electrode 2 and the electrode 3.

Second Embodiment

Next, the second embodiment will be explained. In the embodiment, as illustrated in FIG. 2, a metallic thin film 6 having an appropriate thickness is disposed between the core 5 and the

adsorbed-substance detecting thin film 7. In this case, a surface plasmon can be excited on the surface of the metallic thin film with respect to a wavelength and an incident angle determined by the thicknesses and dielectric constants of the core 5 and the metallic thin film 6, the thickness and dielectric constant of the adsorbed-substance detecting thin film 7, and the dielectric constant of surroundings. At this time, transmitted light is attenuated at a wavelength at which the surface plasmon is excited. The dielectric constant or the thickness of the absorption substance detection thin film 7 after absorption of the detection target substance is obtained by performing theoretical computation of the amount of attenuation of transmitted light, and the state of oscillation of the crystal oscillator 10 is detected. In this case, the adsorption detection thin film and the detection target substance need not be light absorptive.

As explained above, the substance adsorption detection method of the embodiment is characterized by providing the metallic thin film 6 on the core 5. The sensor of the invention is having the metallic thin film 6 provided on the core 5.

According to the foregoing structure, because of the metallic thin film 6 provided on the core 5, surface plasmons in the metallic surface 6 can be resonantly excited by an evanescent wave generated in the vicinity of the core 5 by waveguided light. As the surface plasmons are excited, the waveguided light is attenuated, and the excitation condition is sensitively changed by adsorption of a substance. This makes it possible to observe the oscillation characteristic of the crystal oscillator 10 while observing the optical characteristic sensitively by observing outgoing light.

Further, with deposition of a sensitive material whose optical characteristic is changed by adsorption of the substance on the surface of the metallic thin film 6, the trace of substance can be detected more accurately.

Third Embodiment

Recently, there is proposed a sensor using a local plasmon (LP) which is generated when a metallic colloid whose diameter is about several tens of nm is irradiated with light. This utilizes that the resonance wavelength and light absorption intensity, or the light scattering intensity of the LP changes depending on the refractive index of a substance and the film thickness thereof when the substance is adsorbed on the surface of the metallic colloid.

In the embodiment, the metallic colloid is deposited on the crystal oscillator 10, and an optical change and a change in mass both originating from adsorption of a substance are measured in a complex manner with each other by simultaneously measuring the resonance wavelength of the LP and a change in the oscillation frequency of the crystal oscillator 10. FIG. 3 illustrates a structural example. Gold (Au) colloids 17 as a metallic colloid layer are deposited on the crystal oscillator 10 having the crystal 1 sandwiched between a pair of electrodes 15, 16. The detection target substance is adsorbed on the gold colloids 17, a change in mass is observed by the crystal oscillator 10, and the resonance wavelength (absorption peak wavelength) of the LP in the gold colloids 17 and the refractive index of the adsorbed substance are observed by measuring transmitted light or scattered light. At this time, if the electrodes 15, 16 are transparent, transmitted light of

the gold colloid thin film on the electrode can be observed. If the electrodes 15, 16 are not transparent, transmitted light of the gold colloid thin film in the vicinity of the electrode is observed.

As explained above, the sensor of the embodiment has the crystal oscillator 10 comprising the crystal 1 and the electrodes 15, 16, and the gold colloids 17 as the metallic colloid layer formed on the crystal oscillator 10.

The foregoing structure enables measurement of a change in transmitted light originating from the adsorption of the substance by utilizing the characteristic of the gold colloids 17 which generate the local plasmon (LP) when irradiated with light. At this time, scattered light may be used for light detection. Note that a surface elastic wave element may be used as mass detection means.

Fourth Embodiment

Next, the fourth embodiment will be explained. As illustrated in FIG. 4, the embodiment comprises a surface elastic wave element 21 which comprises a piezoelectric element 19 on a low refractive index substrate 18, and comb-like opposing electrodes 20a, 20b, the incoming light prism 8 and the outgoing light prism 9. The refractive index of the piezoelectric element 19 is set larger than that of the substrate 18, so that the piezoelectric element 19 functions as an optical waveguide path. When a substance is adsorbed on the piezoelectric element 19, waveguided light A which propagates in the optical waveguide path is observed while the propagation characteristic of a surface elastic wave B is measured by the electrodes 20a, 20b. It is possible to employ a structure such that another optical waveguide path or a sensitive material surface

whose optical characteristic is changed by substance adsorption is stacked on the piezoelectric element 19. The main operation is the same as that of the first embodiment.

According to the sensor of the embodiment, a single sensor element can detect the adsorbed mass of the substance based on the oscillation frequency of the crystal oscillator 10 or the surface elastic wave element 21, and the amount of a change in outgoing light characteristic with respect to the adsorbed mass can be observed. This makes the conventional use of two aligned sensors unnecessary, thus ensuring pinpoint and accurate detection of a point (spot) to be a detection target.

In the foregoing embodiments, the sensor may be located in a gas or in a liquid.

The invention is not limited to the foregoing embodiments, and can be modified without departing from the spirit of the invention. The shape of the adsorbed-substance detecting thin film 7 is in no way restrictive, and it is possible to detect various substances by changing materials.

Industrial Applicability

A possible application example of the embodiment is detection and identification of an oxidizing gas like nitrogen oxide in a gas, a basic gas like ammonia, an organic solvent gas, a biogenic substance in a liquid, and the like by selecting a substance for detecting an adsorbed substance. It is expected that the invention can be applied to an environmental monitor and process management.

ENGLISH TRANSLATION PARAGRAPHS 0061 & 0062:

[0061] FIG. 1 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view illustrating the structure of a sensor according to a first embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 2 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view illustrating the structure of a sensor according to a second embodiment of the invention;

FIG. 3 is a longitudinal cross-sectional view illustrating the structure of a sensor according to a third embodiment of the invention; and

FIG. 4 is a perspective view illustrating the structure of a sensor according to a fourth embodiment of the invention.

- [0062]
1. Crystal (an optical waveguide path)
 2. Crystal oscillation electrode
 3. Crystal oscillation electrode (optical waveguide electrode, optical waveguide path)
 4. Clad
 5. Core
 6. Metallic thin film
 7. Adsorbed-substance detecting thin film
 8. Incoming light prism
 9. Outgoing light prism
 10. Crystal oscillator
 11. Adsorption member
 12. Optical waveguide layer (optical waveguide path)
 - 15,16 Electrodes
 17. Gold colloids (a metallic colloid layer)
 18. Substrate
 19. Piezoelectric element
 - 20a, 20b Comb-like opposing electrodes
 21. Surface elastic wave element